

DISEASES OF THE EYE. By GEORGE E. DE SCHWEINITZ, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Ophthalmology in the University of Pennsylvania; Ophthalmic Surgeon to the University Hospital; Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Philadelphia General Hospital and the Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases; Colonel, M.R.C., U. S. Army. Ninth edition. Pp. 832; 415 illustrations. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company, 1921.

THE ninth edition of Dr. de Schweinitz's book on ophthalmology has been entirely revised, reset and reprinted. It is, therefore, virtually a new book with the added advantage that the author has had the benefit of the experience acquired in the preparation of the other volumes. A critical review of this work hardly seems necessary. It has been universally recognized in every English-speaking country as a standard text-book on the subject and has been accepted for many years as an ideal book on diseases of the eye.

J. H. M., JR.

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SURGICAL CLINICS OF NORTH AMERICA. PHILADELPHIA NUMBER. Vol. II. Pp. 331; 145 illustrations. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company, 1922.

THIS, the Philadelphia number, is contributed to by some of the best-known surgeons in the city, if not in the country. Most of the material is presented in a clear, concise and interesting manner. The greater portion of the work deals with important daily questions and it is interesting and instructive to be able to follow the reasoning of the man at the helm.

Just one or two of the articles make the book worth much to the reader, though this value were not enhanced by a dozen others.

The one criticism, if it could be so-called, is that space is given to much of unimportance in the minor details, which however from a teaching standpoint may be rightly considered commendable.

E. L. E.

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THE PATHOLOGICAL GALL-BLADDER ROENTGENOGRAPHICALLY CONSIDERED. By ARIAL W. GEORGE, M.D., AND RALPH D. LEONARD, M.D. One hundred and thirty-five roentgen-ray studies on forty-five full-page plates, of which three are actual photographs, and two text illustrations.

THE first part of this work, Volume II of the *Annals of Roentgenology*, is a monograph on the radiographic study of the pathological gall-bladder. In it are discussed technic, interpretation, with all the factors entering into it, and the operative findings in

128 cases. The second part, or Atlas section, is a handsomely illustrated record of one hundred and thirty-five roentgen-ray studies showing the usual and unusual conditions encountered in the examination of the gall-bladder region. The captions of the illustrations and the introductory text of each division are printed in English, French, and Spanish. The space allotted the reviewer precludes an exhaustive criticism of this splendid volume. Suffice it to say that the authors, recognized authorities, have produced what cannot help but be a very valuable reference book.

J. D. Z.

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THE PREVENTION OF MALARIA IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES: A RECORD OF 'TWENTY YEARS' PROGRESS. By MALCOLM WATSON, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., Chief Medical Officer, Estate Hospital's Association, Klang, F.M.S.; late Senior District Surgeon, F.M.S. Medical Service; with contributions by P. S. HUNTER, M.A., M.B., D.P.H., Deputy Health Officer, Singapore, and A. R. WELLINGTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Senior Health Officer, Federated Malay States, and a preface by SIR RONALD ROSS, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S., D.P.H., M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., NOBEL LAUREATE. Second edition. Pp. 381; 115 illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Company, 1921.

FEW who have not actually lived in the tropics realize the magnitude, the importance, or the complexity of the problem of malaria prevention in these lands. Twenty years of study and successful effort have qualified the author to speak with authority upon the subject of mosquito control in the Malay States. He pictures the problems which faced him as a member of the Malaria Advisory Board appointed by the British government, and as health supervisor of rubber estates scattered over an area twenty times as great as the Panama Canal Zone. He describes in minute detail the attempts which were made to solve these problems, his failures and his successes, and records the observations which he made at the time.

This work will stand as one of the milestones in the history of malaria control and the book is therefore of interest from the historical standpoint. To those confronted with the problem of mosquito control in the tropics it will be an invaluable aid, and wherever the drainage problem has to be met in our war upon the mosquito it will be of value as a reference book. The last five pages give the author's conclusions and are well worth reading by anyone interested in the prevention or treatment of malaria.

J. H. A.